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FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1900. No. 13

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1.....	82,477	17 Sunday	83,910
2.....	83,808	18.....	81,550
3 Sunday	85,580	19.....	82,670
4.....	81,850	20.....	84,080
5.....	86,090	21.....	83,930
6.....	82,830	22.....	83,260
7.....	82,150	23.....	84,765
8.....	81,160	24 Sunday	84,990
9.....	83,325	25.....	82,150
10 Sunday	85,860	26.....	82,460
11.....	82,900	27.....	82,890
12.....	81,850	28.....	82,490
13.....	81,590	29.....	82,090
14.....	82,440	30.....	84,550
15.....	82,090		
16.....	82,660		

Total for the month, 2,494,335
 Less all copies spotted in printing, left over or filed, 40,580
 Net number distributed, 2,453,755
 Average daily distribution, 81,791

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of June was \$3.00 per cent.

W. B. CARR.
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this second day of July, 1900.
 J. F. FARISH,
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1901.

KEEP THIS IN MIND.

It will be well for the people of this country to bear in mind that even the McKinley imperialists themselves do not defend as right and just the permanent holding of the Philippines, the tariff taxation of the Porto Ricans, the ill-considered determination to annex and govern Cuba without the consent of the Cubans. They contend merely that it is "expedient," that "it will extend American trade," that it is "manifest destiny." Identical arguments have been used to every Empire under the sun since the sun first shone. They have been used by Empires now crumbled to dust under the weight of their sins. It was "expedient" for England to oppress and misrule her American colonies in the eighteenth century. It "extended British trade" to keep this continent subject to Britain. It was "manifest destiny" that North America should be under British dominion.

NO SWORD, NO WAR.

With the world's warriors slowly but surely nearing the conclusion that the sword is useless in war and, therefore, to be discarded as an article of militant equipment, the world's slingers must prepare their souls for a loss of exceptional magnitude to the property room of the martial muse.

Ever since the days when Tubal Cain first forged cutting weapons for mankind, the sword has flashed and circled in song above the heads of the doughty heroes of romance and the tented field. Blades of notably effective prowess have themselves become as famed in balladry as the hands that wielded them.

KEMPFF'S WISE COURSE.

It is significant that the very act which Admiral Kempff was blamed for, the imperial McKinley administration's refusal to join in the bombardment of the Taku forts by the allied fleets, may yet prove to have insured the safety of Americans in China and to prevent this Government from becoming involved in a war of colossal magnitude.

ministration for Empire should have promptly placed blame upon Kempff for such action, and have ordered Admiral Remy to the supreme command in China instantly. The policy of Empire in such cases is always to open fire among the earliest, so as to make sure of a share in the loot that follows. Admiral Kempff has evidently not absorbed the imperial idea to the satisfaction of the imperialists. The fact that had the Taku forts not been bombarded there would probably have been no danger of a massacre of foreigners in Peking does not weigh with the plotters for Empire.

McKINLEY FOR EMPIRE.

In his speech at Canton yesterday, accepting the Republican nomination for President, a speech which was heralded as "the real Republican national platform of 1900," President McKinley definitely approved the tariff robbery of the Porto Ricans and committed this Government to the permanent holding of the Philippines and the government of the Philippines without the consent of the governed.

According to Mr. McKinley's complacent view of the situation in Porto Rico, an island under the American flag which is denied the rights guaranteed by the American Constitution to all sections of this country, "a beneficent government has been provided for Porto Rico." As to the Philippines, he declares that "American authority must be supreme throughout the archipelago," and promises to establish a just and generous government, in which the inhabitants shall have the largest participation for which they are capable. The tariff-syndicate government of Porto Rico is avowedly Mr. McKinley's idea of a "just and generous government" for these alien and subjugated peoples. The carpeting rule in Porto Rico, in which the natives are utterly denied an effective voice in their own affairs, is equally Mr. McKinley's idea of the "participation" to be permitted our "subjects."

The President's speech of acceptance is a clear and unqualified utterance of Empire. His approval of the wrong done to the Porto Ricans commits his imperial administration to exactly that sort of enforcing taxation without granting representation which caused the rebellion of our fathers against English rule. His determination to hold the Philippines under similar conditions, "with no abatement of our rights," marks the confessed continuance of this Government upon a career of foreign conquest, of the denial of liberty to the alien and weaker peoples, of the levying of tribute upon such peoples, which is not permissible to a Republic. From the moment that Mr. McKinley's policy goes into effect with the sanction of the American people, this great and free Republic will have ceased to exist and its place will have been taken by Empire.

The American people must face fearlessly this page of battle thrown down to Americans by the President of the United States. Mr. McKinley's fabric of a Republic-Empire must not be allowed to materialize into a completed structure on the ruins of the Republic. It can materialize only on such ruins. This Government cannot live half Republic and half Empire. The choice must be made between the two. It must be made by the people at the polls in November. The duty of every American is plain. The Republic is in danger.

PUBLIC SHOULD SHARE.

It is not necessary to ask whether the measure now before the Municipal Assembly providing for gridironing the eastern part of the city with street car tracks proposes to fill a public want. The question of a public necessity for such a service would be speedily determined if it were the Municipal Assembly's duty to measure to harmonize with the interests of the city.

If that franchise measure were sent first to the Board of Public Improvements, so that engineering precautions for the protection of the city might be supplied to it; and if, with these safeguards, the franchise were put up at public auction for sale to the highest bidder, it would speedily become apparent whether or not the service was needed.

MISSOURI LED THE WAY.

In its platform declaration against imperialism the Democratic party distinctly defines this issue as an alignment of the Republic against Empire, and calls upon all faithful and consistent Americans to support the cause of the Republic.

In its platform declaration against the trust evil, second only to the evil of imperialism in its menace to the American people, and closely allied to that evil through the greed of the syndicates which demands the conquest and government by force of weaker peoples as promising an extension of American trade, the Democratic party pronounces in favor of restricting the trusts by so amending the tariff laws as to put all the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

to combat this great menace to free institutions. He saw and proclaimed the ominous fact that the Republic is in danger.

Congressman Dockery of Missouri offered the original suggestion for an amendment to the Dingley bill that should remove tariff protection from all trust articles. He perceived that this course would deal a telling blow against monopoly. He knew that the tariff on trust goods was not needed for the legitimate protection of American "infant industries." He knew, instead, that in this tariff favoritism of the trusts lay the secret of trust power—the sure and complete establishment of trust monopoly at the expense of the American people. To Mr. Dockery's efforts in behalf of this amendment to the Dingley tariff bill is due that section of the Democratic party's anti-trust platform plank urging and promising such an amendment.

The people of Missouri have cause to be proud of this fact of Missouri's leadership on the two great issues of 1900. Mr. De Armond and Mr. Dockery have illustrated before the country the sterling Democracy which animates Missouri. They are the pioneers in sounding the slogan for what will be the most truly representative American battle fought for many years.

MR. HORTON'S LOGIC.

Mr. William M. Horton, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Congressional District of Missouri—the richest St. Louis district—is justified in refusing to retire from the race simply because certain Republicans so request.

The basis for the movement to bring about Mr. Horton's retirement is found in the fact of his close relationship with George W. Baumbach and with the St. Louis Transit Company, of which Mr. Baumbach is the general manager. It is reasoned that Mr. Baumbach and the St. Louis Transit Company are so unpopular with the labor element, owing to the street railway strike, as to seriously endanger Mr. Horton's chances for election to Congress.

Mr. Horton's counter-argument. It is fair to believe, it is his close relationship with Manager Baumbach and the St. Louis Transit Company was known at the time of his nomination, that it did not then serve to render him ineligible as a candidate, that he was nominated largely owing to Mr. Baumbach's influence, and that, therefore, this is no reason why he should retire from the race now. It must be confessed that such reasoning is logical.

The truth of the matter is that the Republican organization in the Twelfth Congressional District should have the courage of its convictions and the pluck to stand by its colors. It has nominated for Congress the candidate of the consolidated street railways. It knew what it was doing when it nominated Mr. Horton. It should stick by Mr. Horton through thick and thin on principle.

Now that administration money-sharks are robbing the Cubans by usury it mainly won't be long until we force our mortgage on the island and make a sort of Fleet street colony of the entire outfit.

One notable difference between Mr. Bryan and Mr. McKinley is that Mr. Bryan doesn't need a burly and bulldozing Mark Hanna through whose slave-driving tactics to maintain his hold on his party.

Imperialism means militarism, and militarism means conscription, compulsory army service, big standing armies, an ever-increasing burden of taxation, and the continual menace or fact of war.

Sons and daughters of the Revolution can now prove themselves worthy of their sires by helping to save the Republic from betrayal to the tyranny of government without representation.

Mr. William Wainwright Foster, self-exiled from this country and now repatriated by England, may yet be compelled to buy a little principle and use up a supply of his own in self-defense.

It won't do for the Republican party to limit its campaign work to abuse of Democracy. Whatever arguments are possible to Empire are needed now as a man needs a pistol in Texas.

If China's 90,000,000 men of fighting age are also of fighting spirit it's a bit odd that the Chinese refrain from inaugurating a movement for the "disinment" of Europe.

It seems natural that the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twelfth Missouri District should turn out to be a protégé of the St. Louis street railway trust.

Can it be that the heathen Chinese suspect the gentle Christian nations of cherishing designs to steal their native land from under their very feet?

It isn't likely that the signers of the Declaration of Independence would be found in the imperialist ranks if they were living today.

If Colonel Joe Fiory derives no other benefit from his railroad bicycle campaign he will at least develop his leg muscles.

It is to be hoped that epaulettes are not to be replaced by caparhans in the American administration of Philippine affairs.

COMMITTEE SELECTS MONUMENT DESIGN.

Chevalier Trentanove of Washington, D. C., Gets the Commission for the Confederate Statue.

EMINENT ARTISTS COMPETED.

Original Plans May Be Altered Slightly by the Executive Committee—Sketch of the Successful Sculptor.

After two days' deliberation the joint committee of the United Confederate Veterans and the Daughters of the Confederacy, which has in charge the arrangements for the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead at Springfield, Mo., yesterday selected Chevalier Trentanove of Washington, D. C., as the sculptor for the monument. The committee met at 10 a. m. yesterday, reaching a decision at 1 o'clock.



CHEVALIER TRENTANOVE.

Whose design for the Confederate monument at Springfield, Mo., was accepted.

An Executive Committee was appointed to arrange the details of the work and direct it to its conclusion, consisting of Judge Leroy B. Valliant of the State Supreme Court, Major Harvey W. Salmon of Clinton, Mo.; Captain George M. Jones of Springfield; Mrs. Jennie Edwards of Jefferson City, and Mrs. W. G. Moore of St. Louis.

All the competitors submitted designs and drawings, and came to St. Louis to meet the committee and explain at length their plans. Besides Chevalier Trentanove, the competitors were George J. Zolney and Frederick Runkel of New York; J. H. McNamara and Roscoe H. of St. Louis, and Hendrickson of Chicago.

The monument is to show a bronze figure ten feet high, representing Confederate infantryman, mounted on a pedestal fifteen feet high, bearing a portrait of General Sterling Price in bas-relief, and the inscription: "To the Memory of the Confederate Dead." The monument will cost \$125,000.

It was at the request of the United Confederate Veterans and the D. O. C., at Memphis, Mo., in 1892, that the monument project had its inception. Active work toward carrying it out commenced a year ago, and under the agreement with the sculptor the monument is to be in place within one year. It is to be erected in the Confederate Cemetery, about two and one-half miles from Springfield, Mo.

Chevalier Trentanove has executed a number of important commissions in this country, and in Europe. He is a native of Italy, and studied in the Florentine Academy, and in the studio of Giovanni Stanetti, a naturalized citizen of the United States. He came to this country in 1882, and after three years in Milwaukee, he went to New York, and from there to Washington, D. C., where he has been a resident for four years. One of his important works is the monument to the Unknown Soldier in Statuary Hall at Washington. He also executed the large monument to Daniel Webster, which stands on the triangle on Massachusetts avenue, just west of the Capitol in Washington. He is now engaged on a large monument of General Robert E. Lee, to be erected in Washington, D. C., by the same Council of the Scottish Rite Masons.

Confusion reigns in Cuba. British Consul Says an Established Government Is Needed.

London, July 12.—The report of the British Consul in Cuba for 1899 says: "While the first year of American rule disappointed Americans as well as Cubans and failed to realize expectations in the way of a great revival of trade and industry, it has not been without its needed public works. It is only common sense to the United States officials in Cuba to say that the American administration of Cuba has been a failure. The nonfulfillment of these expectations allowed them to feel that their authority was not respected. So far as their authority was concerned, they were right. The one thing that more could be done, which was not in their power to give was the establishment of a permanent form of government in Cuba, which would be a permanent form of government."

The Consul also says that the establishment of a permanent form of government in Cuba is a matter of great importance, and that the United States officials in Cuba should be careful to maintain the integrity of the Cuban government.

San Francisco, July 12.—A discovery of scientific interest and great commercial value has been made on the island of Hawaii. Immense subterranean streams of pure water have been uncovered from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea level. This water is of pure quality, and is found in great quantities at lower elevations, affording abundance for irrigation. From five subterranean streams tapped within the last few weeks the Ola plantation has secured a continuous flow of 200,000 gallons every twenty-four hours, more than enough to irrigate the immense plantation, which is the largest in the island. The water has been obtained from the surface into the subterranean beds of ancient lava flows.

SUBTERRANEAN RIVERS.

New and Needed Water Supply Found in Hawaii.

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MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY.

Change From Curriculum to Free Elective System.

Columbia, Mo., July 12.—The University of Missouri has discarded the free elective system and adopted the free elective system. The new system goes into effect this fall. Besides doing away with the fixed curriculum, the establishment of the free elective system will do away with the old department of Bachelor of Letters (B. L.). This degree was given for the last time this year. His abolition has been in contemplation for several years. The degree was given in the department of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. The students who made language their primary study will receive the A. B. degree, and those in whose course science predominated will be given the B. S. degree. Another material change is that the number of hours required for a degree is decreased to 128. Heretofore it was 128. An hour, as used in the university, means one hour a week in the class or lecture room and two and one-half hours a week in the laboratory for one semester. Students at present in the university, who have taken sixteen hours a week in their freshmen and sophomore years will still have to take full fifteen hours a week for the remainder of their course. While the new system is called free elective, it does not mean that a student will be permitted to take a study as law, for instance, for an academic degree, or that he will be permitted to take a study as law, for instance, without regard to sequence. A free elective system does not mean that a student has absolute freedom of choice, but he must select his course from a comparatively large variety of subjects offered for selection, selected by the faculty or senior class as the case may be.

TWO FRENCH FETES TO-MORROW NIGHT.

Programmes of Music, Songs, Tableaux and Pyrotechnics in Celebrations at Concordia Park and Delmar Garden.

For the Franco-American Societe's celebration of the fall of the Bastille, which will be held at Delmar Garden to-morrow night, Emile Karst and his fellow-officers of the society have arranged, among other features, a tableaux program in the description of a ceremony witnessed in Paris on October 1, 1792. It is called the "Offering to Liberty," and is nothing but a "Hymne des Marseillais" put into action. The "Marseillais" is commenced at the beginning of the tableaux and continued to the end. As the song proceeds picturesque groups will be formed corresponding to the sentiments expressed in the lines.

The celebration will be commenced at 7:30 o'clock by a salute of twenty-one guns in honor of the French Republic. The opening speech will be made at 8:30 o'clock by Emile Karst, president of the society, who will be followed by a speech by Professor A. C. Elmer. Among the numbers on the programme are the "Salut a la France," which will be sung by Mrs. Bertha Winslow Fitch; "Ah, Paris," from "La Traviata," by Miss Mac Estelle; and a concert of popular American and French airs and operatic selections and all-fresco dancing.

On account of the strike the committee has arranged to have enough conveyances at the park to accommodate those who do not wish to ride on the cars.

AT CONCORDIA PARK.

Preparations for the twenty-first annual French fete, which will be held at Concordia Park to-morrow night, have been completed, and if the weather is favorable it is expected that the celebration will be one of the most successful in the history of the society.

Patriotic songs and speeches, fireworks and dancing have been arranged by the Entertainment Committee. The committee promises one of the finest set pieces of pyrotechnics ever seen in this city. It will be a representation of the famous equestrian statue of Lafayette which has lately been presented to France by the children of the public schools of the United States. It will be twenty feet square.

Among the speakers will be Mayor Ziegenfuss, who has been connected with the Burlington Railroad since his college days, was transferred about a month ago to the company's office in Cincinnati and made that city his home. The wedding is to be an event of late November.

Another wedding of next fall will be that of Miss Pauline Gehner, daughter of August Gehner of Lindell boulevard, and Gustav Ziegenfuss, son of the late Mayor Ziegenfuss. Their engagement has been an open secret for some time. This wedding is also announced for November.

Miss Fanny Bartle and Mr. Will Steer, whose engagement was quietly told to intimate friends early in the summer, have decided upon November 15 as the date of their wedding. Miss Bartle is soon to go East with her mother, Mrs. C. C. Bartle of Forest Park boulevard, and will remain there for a number of weeks enjoying the seashore, and later, engaged in the purchase of a trousseau.

Wallace Simmons recently purchased a lot in Portland place and work is to be commenced this summer on a handsome residence. His engagement has been an open secret for some time. This wedding is also announced for November.

Mrs. Frank Malone of Page boulevard has gone to visit friends in Illinois for two weeks. Her husband, Mr. Malone, will join her later.

Miss Nellie Flynn, Miss Margaret Flynn and Miss Mary A. Flynn will spend part of the summer at Harbor Springs, Mich.

The Misses Florence and Ruth Hinchey departed yesterday for New York to visit their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hinchey. They will also visit Niagara and other resorts.

Mrs. Georgia Lee Cunningham has gone to Atlantic City for a stay of six weeks. She will return to St. Louis early in September.

Judge and Mrs. Fries and Miss Grace Priest have gone to Wisconsin for the summer, and will spend several weeks at Prior Lake, Wis.

Mrs. Mary C. Jeffers of Edwardsville, Ill., is visiting Miss Morton of Von Versen avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Epstein and their family will depart the last of this week for their summer cottage at Elkhardt, Wis. Quite a coterie of musical-loving persons summered at Elkhardt last year, among them Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield-Ziegler, whose cottage is next to the Epstein's.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Thomson and the Misses Thomson departed yesterday for the Massachusetts coast, where they expect to spend two months.

Mrs. J. M. Leete of No. 323 West Chestnut street has sent her two daughters, the Misses Leete, have closed their house for the summer season. They departed the first of the week for Waukegan, where they will enjoy cottage life for three months.

Mrs. Caldwell went northward to Waukegan, Wis., on Tuesday to visit Mr. Ashley D. Scott at the Scott cottage for a time.

Colonel D. D. Wheeler, Department Quartermaster, and Mrs. Wheeler, have taken apartments at the Grand Avenue Hotel, where they will remain until fall.

SALARY CUT EXPLAINED.

Commissioner Peck Makes Public His Reasons.

Paris, July 12.—The reduction in salaries announced by Commissioner Peck does not affect all the employees of the commission, but only those who received an increase of salary on their arrival in Paris. This increase has a horizontal range of 20 per cent, and comes into effect August 1. This action, Mr. Peck explains, is in accordance with the circular of February 15, announcing the increase in the following language: "In consideration of the extra expense incurred by living in Paris, your salary, from March 1, and until not later than November 1, will be at the rate of 100 francs per month, and will be reduced to 80 francs per month on the first of December, 1900, and will be reduced to 60 francs per month on the first of January, 1901, and will be reduced to 40 francs per month on the first of February, 1901, and will be reduced to 20 francs per month on the first of March, 1901, and will be reduced to 10 francs per month on the first of April, 1901, and will be reduced to 5 francs per month on the first of May, 1901, and will be reduced to 0 francs per month on the first of June, 1901, and will be reduced to 0 francs per month on the first of July, 1901, and will be reduced to 0 francs per month on the first of August, 1901, and will be reduced to 0 francs per 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